

Exploration

I. Prince Henry the Navigator and Navigation

- A. "Go as far as you can and try to bring news of these people"
- B. 15th century Portuguese leader
- C. Set up a school of navigation
- D. Introduced new tools needed for exploration
 - 1. Compass: directional instrument
 - a. Probably first used by the Chinese
 - b. In the 12th century you made a compass by rubbing a needle with magnetite, placing it on a piece of wood, and then in a bowl of water
 - c. In the 15th century the needle was spinning on a base of some sort and there were directional marks on the base
 - 2. Astrolabe: measured the angle between sun or a star and the horizon at a specific time of day
 - a. Helped find latitudes
 - b. Eventually replaced first with a quadrant and then the more modern sextant
 - 3. Dead Reckoning: established how fast and how far the place they wanted was and aimed for a certain compass setting by guessing
- E. Wind Routes
 - 1. Winds blow a certain direction in specific locations
 - 2. Helped explorers reach destination more quickly
 - 3. Helped explores to avoid bad spots
 - 4. Trade Winds: belts of inconsistent light winds near the equator that blow east to west
 - 5. Doldrums: areas of calm or light winds near the equator
 - 6. Horse Latitudes: areas where the trade winds and the westerly winds meet
- F. New ships
 - 1. Caravel
 - a. Sturdy ships made for ocean travel and able to carry lots of cargo

II. Portugal sent explorers south around the tip of Africa to reach India

Section 2

III. Explorers Exploring the world

- A. Bartolmeu Dias
 - 1. Portuguese
 - 2. Sailed in 1487
 - 3. Headed south around tip of Africa headed for India
 - 4. Rounded the tip of Africa in a storm and did not know it When he realized it, he named the area the Cape of Storms
 - a. Later renamed the Cape of Good Hope
- B. Vasco da Gama
 - 1. 1497
 - 2. Landed in India after travelling up the east coast of Africa
 - 3. Stopped in trading cities along the way
 - 4. Landed in the city of Calicut in India
 - 5. Found a very advanced culture
 - a. Mughul Dynasty
 - b. Educated
 - c. wealthy

6. The Indian people did not find da Gama's goods to be all that special and it took some time to sell all the goods to make enough money to return to Portugal

C. Christopher Columbus

1. Italian but sailed for Portugal
2. Convinced King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to fund his trip to India going west
3. The world was thought to be flat and many thought he was going to go off the edge
4. Travelled with three ships
 - a. Nina
 - b. Pinta
 - c. Santa Maria
5. Landed in what he thought was the East Indies (modern day Indonesia) but in reality was San Salvador in the Caribbean Sea
6. Thinking he had reached India, he named the people Indians

D. Ferdinand Magellan

1. Sailed from Spain in 1520
2. Headed around the world
3. Rounded the tip of South America
4. Was the first European to see the Pacific ocean (he named it for the calm, peaceful waters he found)
5. Killed during a battle in Indonesia
6. The voyage continued without its captain taking three years. These brave men did prove, however that the world was round and it was possible to make it all the way around the world.

E. Sir Francis Drake

1. English
2. Sent forth by Queen Elizabeth I
3. Explored the world for three years
4. Described how hard it was to travel and how different the world was in other areas
5. Did not find the Pacific to be a peaceful ocean as Magellan suggested when he named it.

Section 3

IV. Exploring the Eastern Hemisphere

A. Africa

1. Used largely for slave trade
2. Was also used for some exploring

B. Japan

1. Francis Xavier, a monk, travelled to Japan
2. Described the atmosphere in Japan as warlike

3. Very much loyalty in families
4. Leader of the family had complete control over all family members
5. Samurai warriors
 - a. Similar to knights in Europe
 - b. Wore very strong armor that was also very flexible due to its design
 - c. Carried a very sharp sword
 1. Very sharp
 2. Able to slice a man in 2 with a single blow
 3. Often passed down through generations
 4. Sometimes they used it to kill themselves rather than be killed by an enemy
 - d. Shoguns
 1. Strong national leaders
 2. Helped unify Japan
 3. In the 1600's ordered all foreigners out of Japan
 4. By 1650, Japanese borders were closed and would remain so for about 200 years

Section 4

V. Exploring the Western Hemisphere

- A. Many nations sent explorers out
- B. Spanish explorers were sent to South America
- C. Conquistadors: conquerors
 1. Hernando Cortes
 - a. Looking for gold
 - b. Discovered the Aztec empire
 - c. 1519
 - d. Tenochtitlan: Present day Mexico City
 1. Sat in the middle a lake created by the Aztecs making floating islands. When the islands were big enough and had "taken root", the Aztecs built the cities on them
 2. Connected to main land by long bridges
 - e. The Aztecs gave Cortes gold and other gifts but it was not enough
 - f. Aztecs religion required human sacrifice and rather than kill their own people they waged war and sacrificed those they captured
 - g. Cortes eventually killed most of the Aztecs because they would not let him become their leader
 1. Fought against Tenochtitlan for 4 months in 1521
 2. When they collapsed the city, Cortes rebuilt it as Mexico City
 3. Introduced Catholicism to Central America
 2. Francisco Pizzaro
 - a. Discovered the Incan Empire
 - b. Located in the Andes Mountains
 - c. Inca's were very skilled builders
 1. Had two roads that ran the entire length of the empire
 2. Terraced the land
 - a. Steep mountains
 - b. Build flat areas where they could and did farm using fertilization and irrigation to grow potato and corn

- c. If the land was unfarmable they raised llama and alpacas
- d. Capital of the empire was Cuzco, Peru
- e. Worshipped the sun god
 - 1. All buildings were gold plated to better reflect the sun's rays and to remind the people of their god
 - 2. Did not do human sacrifice but rather gave food offerings to their gods
- f. Conquistadors had finally found the gold they were looking for but wanted more more more!
- g. Incans refused to give them more and so they began to fight with the Spanish and lost
- h. Roman Catholicism was introduced and still dominates South America today